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Mengelingen.

Doodelyke werking van het acidum prussicum of Blaauw Zuur.

Het is bekend dat het Blaauw Zuur het zwaarste aller vergiften is en elk ander vergift in kracht verre overtreft: eene geringe hoeveelheid is in staat om een plotselyken dood te veroorzaken en een kleine droppel is reeds doodelyk wanneer zy raakt aan de lippen of eene andere plaats van het ligchaam, waar de opperhuid dun is. Het is echter gelukkig dat dit vergift zoo moeyelyk is om te bewerken en zoo ge- [illegible] te brengen. Dit vergift kan echter gelyk de andere vergiften wanneer het niet sterk geconcentreerd is by eenige ziekten en vooral by de tering eene heilzame uitwerking hebben; doch het leven van den lyder wordt er mede in de weegschaal gelegd; hy heeft twee kansen, of eene genezing door de geweldige werking van dit vergift of de dood; hoewel somtyds het eerste plaats heeft, zoo heeft echter het tweede geval menigvuldiger plaats. De hoogleeraar Hufeland heeft thans in zyn bekend journaal of tydschrift twee gevallen medegedeeld waarby een spoedige dood het gevolg was van het toedienen van hetzelve; hy waarschuwt hierdoor die geneeskundigen, welke uitgelokt door de zucht naar roem, zich van dit zoogenaamd heroïsch of heldhaftig middel te bedienen, om eene ziekte die als ongeneeslyk beschouwd werd te genezen, hetwelk by enkele gevallen moogt gelukken toch meestal den lyder den dood veroorzaakt.

Dit vergift bevindt zich in de pitten van sommige vruchten als amandelen, persikken, in anyszaad, enz. en daarom ook in de dranken die uit dezelve gedistilleerd worden welke dus verzielnader zyn op het menschelyke ligchaam naar mate het acid. pruss. meer in dezelve geconcentreerd is.

In Londen zoo wel als in vele andere plaatsen zyn de winkeliers gewoon hunne kalanten welke iets by hun komen koopen op een likeurtje te trakteren; dit is een zeer goed middel om kalanten aantelokken, want door het gebruik van het likeurtje raakt de tong los en dan valt er zoo veel te praten of te dishoereren met de buurvrouwen over de buren, met de dienstmeiden over hare meesteressen of over hare vryers en over alles wat al zoo in de huisgezinnen en op straat voorvalt en dan zyn de onderwerpen zoo ryk van stof en de voorvallen die men verhaalt, hebben zoo vele neven gebeurtenissen die ook moeten verteld worden; in het kort, men kan dan niet van elkander weg komen, hoe dringend ook de bezigheden zyn die men te huis te verrigten heeft.

Zoo was er dan onlangs een winkelier te Londen die even als de andere altyd een flesch persike of anys bedstaen om zyne kalanten een hartversterkingje (a cordial) medetedeelen; doch daar er eens geklaagd werd dat dit wat slap was en dat hy het een weinig sterker moest laten maken, zoo schreef hy aan zyn distilleerder dat hy hem Anys moest bezorgen die de dubbelde sterkte had dan de vorige; de distilleerder dacht dat hy ze noodig had, om aan een fabriek te leveren en bezorgde hem de gevraagde anys; toen er dan eene jufvrouw een zyner beste kalanten in den winkel kwam zeide hy: "nu zal ik U eens op wat lekkers trakteren" en hy gaf haar een glas dier dubbeld sterke anys; de jufvrouw had naauwelyks het glas leeg gedronken of zy viel dood ter aarde. Eene menigte menschen die in den winkel stonden en welke dit zagen, riepen eenparig uit; de jufvrouw heeft vergift gedronken! gy hebt haar vergiftigd! De winkelier om hen te overtuigen dat hy haar geen vergift gegeven had, dronk voor aller oogen een glas anys uit diezelfde flesch en viel insgelyks dood ter aarde. Het geval was weldra rugtbaar; eene geneeskundige kommissie kwam het geval onderzoeken en men vond dat men door de kracht der anys te verdubbelen het blaauw zuur in dezelve had geconcentreerd, hetgeen de plotselinge dood dezer beide personen ten gevolge gehad heeft.

Ontzettend groote Slangen in Brazilien.

Eenige mylen beneden de plaats, waar de Rio de San Francisco, eene andere rivier, de Bombing geheten, in zich ontvangt, zyn er twee [illegible] Lagoa Feica, het andere Lagoa Verde; hier in bevinden zich groote kruipende dieren, genaamd Soucourys, zynde grys en blaauw van kleur. Zy verschillen van de gewone slangen door twee klaauwen aan het uit einde van den staart geplaatst, deze klaauwen dienen hen, om een groot dier aantegrypen, of om zich aan de wortelen der boomen of aan de rotsen onder het water vast te houden, en door middel van dien steun, alles wat zy gegrepen hebben, naar zich te slepen.— Men heeft eenige dezer monsters gedood, die 60 geometrische voeten lengte hielden.—*Algemeene Konst en Letterbode.*

Egyptische Pyramiden.

Sedert onheugelyke tyden hebben deze pyramiden de reizigers doen verbazen door hunne ontzettende hoogte en uitgebreidheid, doch het oogmerk waartoe zy gebouwd werden bleef echter altyd onbekend. Waartoe, vroeg men zich zelve af by het gezigt derzelver, zyn deze monumenten daargesteld, waaraan zeker duizende menschen eene reeks van jaren gearbeid hebben? dit vraagstuk is echter onoplosbaar gebleven. Thans heeft de reiziger Belzoni op kosten der Koninglyke Maatschappy te Londen eenige honderd Arabieren in dienst genomen, om het zand en de puin die tegen de grootste der pyramides opgehoopt lagen weg te ruimen; de Arabieren welke niet konden begrypen dat het onderzoek der aloudheid alleen de beweegreden van deze onderneming was, dachten dat Belzoni verborgene schatten zocht optesporen; zy werkten met yver om dat zy van voornemens waren de schatten voor zich zelve te behouden zoo zy ze al vonden; en ook dachten zy dat hy door tooverkunst te weten was gekomen dat daar werkelyk schatten in verborgen waren. Eindelyk vond men in deze pyramide verscheidene gangen en kamers, die met elkander gemeenschap hebben en in het grootste dezer vertrekken vond men een Sarkophaag of doodkist van het schoonste Graniet, deszelfs deksel weggenomen zynde, vond men tusschen stof en puin eenige beenderen, welke Belzoni naar Londen zond, waar zy door kenners onderzocht werden, welke bevonden dat het ossen beenderen waren. Gelyk bekend is, vereerden de Aloude Egyptenaren een Os Apis genaamd voor hunne Godheid, en het blykt dan dat deze pyramide tot een begraafplaats van hunne Godheid of Geheiligden Os heeft gediend. Belzoni had ook gehoopt om mummien of Hierologriphen te ontdekken, die echter niet gevonden zyn.

Nog iets aangaande de Duikelaars klok.

Wy hebben onlangs een berigt geplaatst wegens de nederdaling in eene duikelaars klok, en zullen hieromtrent nog eenige verdere byzonderheden mededeelen.

Het menschelyke ligchaam wordt van alle zyden door den dampkring gedrukt als met een gewigt van omtrent 30,000 ponden, maar wanneer men in de duikelaars klok nederdaalt, dan vermeerdert deze drukking op het ligchaam van den duikelaar, naar mate het water hooger boven hem staat; want dan heeft hy niet alleen de persing te dragen van de kolom lucht, maar die van het water nog daarenboven. Dus op eene diepte van omtrent 10 meters of 35 voeten gekomen, is de drukking, welke zyn ligchaam ondergaat, bykans verdubbeld en van 30,000 tot 60,000 ponden vermeerderd. Zulk eene groote vermeerdering kan het ligchaam niet zonder nadeel ondergaan. Zoo is het eens gebeurd dat de arbeiders, door achteloosheid een duikelaar plotseling een vadem lieten zakken, waardoor hem het bloed uit neus en mond liep [illegible] op zyn geheele lyf. Hetzelfde ongeval gebeurde den luchtreiziger Zambeccari, toen hy al te spoedig, tot eene groote hoogte in den dampkring opgestegen plotselings de drukking der lucht op zyn ligchaam te veel verminderd had.

Deze vermeerderde persing der lucht, wanneer zy langzaam geschiedt heeft op sommige personen eene aangename gewaarwording: zy gevoelen zich in een staat van opwekking gelyk aan dien, welke door het gebruik van sterken drank veroorzaakt wordt.

Deze klok is thans in Engeland in algemeen gebruik: men bezigt dezelve by het funderen van bruggen; by het aanleggen van haven werken; by het ophalen van gezonkene goederen; het doen springen van rotsen onder water, enz.*

De havenwerken te Plymouth welke door behulp dezer klok zyn aangelegd, zyn bewonderenswaardig. Eerst moest de oude muur aan de haven kant weggenomen worden, toen de modder onder deze muur opgehaald worden tot dat men op een zandplaat kwam, waaronder zich eene rots grond bevindt; deze rots moest eerst gelyk gemaakt worden, toen werden in de zandplaat palen geheid en vervolgens van boven gelyk afgezaagd; op deze palen werd eene vloer van planken gelegd en daar op een nieuwe muur gebouwd van tien voeten dik, die nu een stevig fondament heeft en niet ligt in den modder zal weg zakken. (De haven kant te Curaçao heeft echter nog beter fondament dan al dat paal, hout en metselwerk, namelyk rots zelve dient haar ten grondslag en zy heeft daardoor nog veel minder gevaar van intezakken.) Deze haven muur te Plymouth is 350 voeten lang en by hoog water werkte men op eene diepte van omtrent 42 voeten. In de geheele uitvoering van dit werk, het uitgraven van den grond en van de rots, het heyen der palen, het leggen der fundering van hout en steen, het metselen van den muur, waartoe 50,000 kubiet voet steen gebruikt zyn, heeft geen der manschappen het geringste ongeluk gekregen. Deze haven werken die in 1816 begonnen waren, zyn in 1823 voltooid geworden.

* Deze duikelaars klok wordt thans ook gebezigd op de Indiaansche kust om paarlen op te visschen, door een vaartuig uit Liverpool, dat onlangs te Curaçao lag, doch wy vernemen dat tot noch toe slechts weinige kleine pareltjes gevonden zyn en de onderneming dus niet wel uitvalt.

Fiscaal's Kantoor, den 30sten September 1825.

DE ondergeteekende als daartoe door den Weledelen Achtbaren Raad behoorlyk ge kualificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Brooden voor de volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden 22 oncen voor een Reaal; kunnende de Fransche Brooden een once minder wegen.

Op pœne als by publicatie dd. 16den Maart 1821 gestatueerd is.

Per order van den Raad Fiscaal,
WM. HK GORSIRA, Tweede Klerk.

CURACAO.

Vaartuigen in en uitgeklaard sedert onze laatste

INGEKLAARD—SEPTEMBER.

24.	golet	Dejalo, Fino,	Rio de la Hacha
	——	Perseverance, Boom,	Coro
26.	bark	Neptunes, Smith,	Aruba
	golet	Aimable Lucia, Dievenhoven,	Coro
	——	Maria Carolina, Rotjes,	dito
	bark	Pieter, Martines,	Aguadilla
	golet	Twee Vrienden, Eckmeyer,	Aruba
27.	bark	Libertador, Bartless,	P. Cabello
28.	golet	Maria, Sille,	dito
	bark	Concordia, Wever,	Aruba
30.	golet	Cleantis, Fournier,	dito

UITGEKLAARD—SEPTEMBER.

26.	golet	Twee Broeders, Goyot,	Aruba
	brik	Willem Prince, Turner,	Portland
	golet	Caraqueña, Ramieres,	Coro
27.	——	De Gezusters, Arends,	Aruba
28.	——	Maria, Van Luyck,	Cuba
29.	——	Maria Carolina, Rotjes,	L. Guayra
	——	Aimable Lucia, Diedenhoven,	Coro

PROTESTANTSCHE KERK.

Zondag den 2den October, ten 9 ure.
Predikdienst door Ds. J. Muller, J. A. Z.

Op Maandag morgen is van deze haven naar La Guayra vertrokken, Z. B. M.'s korvet de Primrose, gekommandeerd door den kapitein luitenant Jackson.

AANSLAG OM GENERAAL BOLIVAR TE VERMOORDEN.

Uittreksel van eenen brief van Bogota: "Wy hebben de tyding ontvangen dat gen. Bolivar op het punt is geweest van te Lima vermoord te worden. M. Monteagudo is binnen die stad omgebragt geworden, en op gedaan onderzoek aan zyn ligchaam heeft het gebleken, dat hy gestoken was met eene scherpe dolk. Dien ten gevolge is er een onderzoek gedaan by al de messenmakers binnen Lima; een hunner zeide dat hy op verzoek van een neger twee ponjaarden had scherp gemaakt, dat hy den naam van den neger niet wist, maar dat hy hem zou kennen wanneer hy hem weder zag. Er werd onverwyld eene afkondiging gedaan, bevelende eene algemeene inschryving voor het leger, maar uitzonderende alle slaven en negers. Dit is geschied om hen te betrappen; tot dat einde waren zy bevolen, om een biljet van exceptie aftehalen ten kantore van den adjudant generaal; gevolgelyk gingen zy daar om het biljet aftehalen, alwaar tevens de messenmaker verscholen was, die gemakkelyk den eigenaar van de twee ponjaarden herkende en die onverwachts gegrepen zynde als de moordenaar van M. Monteagudo en gevraagd zynde waar de twee ponjaarden waren, antwoordende, door zyne schuld te bekennen en gaf een van de ponjaards over, er byvoegende dat daar hy nooit anders dan door de beschikking van de voorzienigheid zoude ontdekt geworden zyn, wilde hy verklaren dat hy daartoe is omgekocht geworden, door den gouverneur van het Kasteel van Callao (zie het model van den eerloozen Ferdinand) en dat de andere ponjaard zal gevonden worden in de linker mouw van den oppersten bediende van generaal Bolivar, die hem in den nacht van denzelfden dag zou vermoord hebben. De ponjaard is op de plaats gevonden, gelyk gezegd is.

"Deze is de zevende of achtste maal dat die vriend der menschheid de vermoording ontkomen is; en nog worden de regeerders van de Spanjaarden, niet als tygers, gelyk zy zyn, behandeld."—*Londen Courier.*

UIT DE EL CONSTITUTIONAL.

Portugal, *Juny* 29.—Er zyn brieven gisteren van Lissabon ontvangen, loopende tot den 16den dezer, waaruit wy op het beste gezag vernemen dat het Portugesche gouvernement, toegestemd had, om de onafhankelykheid van de Brazilien te erkennen, en dat de voorbeschikkingen tot dat oogmerk met Sir Charles Stuart gemaakt zyn. Wy vernemen, dat het door het Portugesche ministerie betoonde gedrag in deze zaken, zeer voldoende was, voor de Britsche ambassadeurs.

De tyding kwam te Lissabon aan den dag en de meeste vreugde en vertrouwen heerschten onder de kommerciele klassen. De opschorting van kommunikatie tusschen de twee landen, moest zoo veel schade en ongemakken aan het volk van Portugal veroorzaakt hebben, dat wy wel begrypen kunnen, dat zy met zeer veel genoegen zullen gehoord hebben, dat de vorige betrekkingen uit den weg zullen geruimd worden. Deze gebeurtenis zal insgelyks ernstige gebeurtenissen ten gevolge hebben.

Hoe kan de dwaze Ferdinand volharden, in zyne zinnelooze weigering om toetestemmen aan onwederstaanbare gebeurtenissen, met het wyze voorbeeld van John IV. voor zyne oogen om hem van zyne onverschoonlyke dwaasheden te waarschuwen.—*British Press.*

UITTREKSEL VAN EL COLOMBIANO.

Augustus 17.

Brieven van Hamborg melden, dat Zweden ten volle met de inzichten van Engeland overeenstemt, ten opzichte der erkenning van de Nieuwe Staten. van Amerika, en zy zal binnen korten tyd aldaar konsuls zenden.

De schoener Fox, welke te Alvarado was aangekomen, zag ter hoogte van N. W. end van Campeshie Bank, een schip en eene brik op strand; en het schynt dat zy zeer kort te voren gestrand waren. Op den 29sten Juny, op een afstand van 30 mylen ten noorden van kaap Florida, ontmoette zy eene *Spaansche vloot*, bestaande uit elf schepen, acht brikken en vier schoeners, onder konvooi van een Spaansch oorlogs korvet, welke deszelfs boegspriet, voormast en de steng van de groote mast verloren had; en een ander mede zonder de groote mast; al de andere vaartuigen lagen by, om naar het korvet te wachten, zy zouden binnen Norfolk loopen om te herstellen.

Augustus 31.

Generaal Canterac is te Bordeaux aangekomen, en heeft eenen brief geaddresseerd aan den uitgever van de *Memorial Bordelais*, negerende *in toto* den brief van hem aan Bolivar, welke onlangs in dit blad verschenen is, en welke wanneer dezelve echt was aan hem veel eere zou gedaan hebben. Hy zegt geene andere kommunicatie met Bolivar gehad te hebben dan een enkelde brief van Etiquette "waarvan de inhoud zoo eenvoudig was, dat hy denzelve, zonder vooraf kopie te maken geschreven en zelfs geen duplikaat van gehouden had." Wy hebben den zelven getrokken uit een nieuwspapier van Truxillo en daar dezelve regelregt komt van eene gouvernements drukkery van Peru, zoo kunnen wy geenzints aan deszelfs echtheid twyfelen.

Nieuwspapieren van New York tot den 29sten ll. zyn gisteren per het schip Acasta ontvangen. Zy behelzen eene bevestiging van den brief van Monte Video te Lloyds ontvangen, wegens den opruer van die plaats, en zy geven sterkere drang redenen op dan die, waarvan in den brief gemeld worden. Het berigt in de New Yorksche kourant is, dat men tyding te Rio Janeiro ontvangen had, dat Bolivar met de Buenos Ayreanen zamen gespand had om Monte Video aantevallen.

Op den 16den Mei was het gerucht te Pernambuco in omloop, dat Callao overgeleverd was, maar daar men geene dagteekening van deze overgave op gaf, werd het gerucht in twyfel getrokken.

Te Carthagena was er eene groote schaarsheid aan levensmiddelen, ten gevolge waarvan, op den 23sten April een order was afgekondigd, toelatende voor den tyd van vyf maanden den invoer van mais, ryst, &c. vry van alle geregtigheden.

Brieven van den 8sten Mei van Tampico melden, dat het volk van Puebla, een verzoekschrift aan het Mexikaansche Kongres ingeleverd had, om te verbieden den invoer van alle katoenen en wollen manufakturen, en dat men van gedacht te was dat hetzelve zal goed gekeurd worden.

UITTREKSELS VAN JAMAIKSCHE NIEUWSPAPIEREN.

SPANJE.

Uittreksel van eenen brief uit Madrid:—" De koning bevindt zich in grooten angst, wegens den voortgang en de stoutheid van eenen gewezenen officier van de konstitutioneele armee, die zeer ryk is en die steeds de ommestreken van Aranguez onveilig maakt, en zelfs de lyfgarde van den koning durft uittarten; maar de voornaamste bezorging van den koning is wegens een officier van de ruitery, die gezworen had om den dood van negen zyner bende te wreken. Deze mannen zyn hier voor eenige dagen geleden geëxecuteerd geworden; stervende riepen zy hunnen kapitein aan, om hunnen dood te wreken, Een detachement van de lanciers der koninglyke garde, waren voor twee dagen geleden uitgezonden tegen deze bende; maar zy waren schandelyk verslagen geworden en twee hunner zyn gevallen door het zwaard van den kapitein, op wiens hoofd men, sedert dien tyd, een prys gesteld heeft. Eene zwaardere magt troepen, heeft bevel ontvangen om uitterukken, maar zy hebben geweigerd te gehoorzamen, ten zy zy hunne achterstallige zal ontvangen hebben."

Guatemala.—Door de aankomst te Baltimore van een vaartuig, zyn er adviesen ontvangen van Porto Bello, tot den 29sten Juny. De laatste tyding van de binnenlanden Guatemala vermelden, dat er onlusten in dat land met vernieuwde kracht uitgebroken waren, en een veranderde burger oorlog heerschtte in de provincie van Grenada, welke men vreesde dat van netelige gevolgen zal zyn.

Een brief van Tampico van den 21sten Juny meldt, dat het plan van eene wet aan het Mexikaansche Kongres voor gelegd was, om de geregtigheid van Fransche brandewyn met een honderd per cent te vermeerderen; en eene andere geregtigheid van 6 per cent op alle goederen en produkten welke ingevoerd worden door vaartuigen onder de vlag van de gouvernementen, die de onafhankelykheid niet erkend hebben. Men geloof dat dit plan by de naaste zitting zal doorgaan.

Lissabon, *25sten Mei.*—Op dezen morgen is vertrokken, Z. B. M.'s schip de Wellesley, kapitein Graham C. Hammond, naar Rio de Janeiro, om Madeira aan te doen, hebbende aanboord Sir Charles Stuart en gevolg. In de eervolle en belangryke missie waarmede dezen luisterryken en achtingswaardige onderhandelaar is toevertrouwd, vergezelt hem, de vurige en opregte wenschen van al de getrouwe harten, die belang stellen in de eer en roem van het huis van Braganza en de wezenlyke belangens der inwoners van Portugal en Brazilien.

⁂ Op Vrydag laatsleden, in den nacht, beviel van eene Dochter, de Echtgenoote van den Heer J. Coleman.

Sailed on Monday morning for La Guayra, H. B. M.'s sloop of war Primrose, captain Jackson.

FROM EL CONSTITUTIONAL.

PORTUGAL.

April 29.—Letters were received yesterday from Lisbon to the 16th inst. inclusive. From them we learn, upon the best authority, that the Portuguese government had consented to recognise the independence of Brazil, and that the preliminary arrangements with that view had been concluded wit Sir Charles Stuart.—We understand that the temper and disposition evinced by the Portuguese ministry in this affair have been highly satisfactory to the British ambassadors. The intelligence had transpired in Lisbon, and the utmost joy and confidence prevailed among the mercantile classes. The suspension of the intercourse between the two countries must have been productive of so much loss and inconvenience to the people of Portugal, that we can readly conceive they have heard with great pleasure that the former relations are about to be removed. The event will likewise have important political consequences. How can the infatuated Ferdinand persist in his senseless refusal to accede to irresistible events, with the prudent example of John IV. before him to admonish him of his inexecusable folly?—*British Press.*

FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM EL COLOMBIANO.

UNITED STATES.

[*From the National Intelligencer.*]

A PRESENT FOR BOLIVAR.

We understand that a present is prepar-

ing in this city, intended for the Liberator Bolivar, and that an opportunity will be sought of confiding it to the care of the Colombian minister, through the honored medium of our Nation's Guest, during his now shortly expected and last visit to the Seat of Government.

This compliment so worth, which though so distant from us, is not the less revered, will consist of two articles—A Medal which was given by the city of Williamsburg, the ancient capital of Virginia, to the ancestor of the present donor, the lady of Washington, in commemoration of the virtues and services of her illustrious husband, in the war of independence. The medal is of the purest gold, weighing upwards of an ounce, and has engraved, on the one side, the genius of American Liberty, represented by Wisdom and Valor; legend "*Virtute et Labore florent Republicæ.*" City of Williamburg. On the reverse is seen an armed Warrior, who has thrown aside his shield, and is in the act of piercing with a lance, a crowned Lion, which rushes to destroy him. Above the Warrior appears the American constellation of Thirteen Stars, with the legend, "*In hoc signo vinces.*" Inscription on the reverse, "*En dat Virginia primum.*"

There is added to this interesting memorial, a portrait of the great chief, largest sized miniature, executed by the celebrated Field, in his best style, from a painting by Stuart. In the back of the picture is inclosed a lock of the Patriarch's hair of the same description as that now worn in the Ring of the estimable La Fayette, and encircled by a wreath of the Roman laurel, the legend simply. "*Pater Patriæ.*" and the insciption—"*Auctoris Libertatis Americanæ in Septentrione hanc imaginem dat Filius ejus adoptatus. Illi qui gloriam similem in Austro adoptus est*"

The following letter will be sent to the Hero of the South:

"Liberator: An American of the family of Mount Vernon presents to you, by the honored hands of the last of the generals of the army of North American Independence, the venerable, the good La Fayette, a Medal, commemorative of the worth and fame of the most truly great and glorious of Men, the gift of the ancient capital of his native state, and preserved in his family since the war of the revolution. Accompanying this memorial, is a portrait of the great chief, inclosing a lock of his hair.

"Accept, Liberator, those offerings, made to your virtues, and the illustrious services you have rendered to your country and the cause of mankind. Let them be preserved among the archives of South American Liberty, that they may command the veneration of ages yet to come, and with the interesting relics of their chiefs, receive the homage of all the Americans, who, with pure and triumphant acclaim, hail you as Bolivar the Deliverer, the Washington of the South."

Of the application of the legends on the Medal to the South American Republics, we woul l observe, that wisdom and valor must always be grand essentials with every people who struggle to throw off the yoke of oppression, to obtain the natural rights of mankind. The Constellation of American Glory will appear to the oppressed like the Cross of Constantine in the heavens, forbidding despair, and inspiring the hope and belief that "*In hoc signo vinces.*" And where, as with our South American brethern, the struggle is over, the boon obtained, and a regenegate people are about to enter on the grand experiment of self government, *we* may truly and feelingly say to them, that, "by virtue and industry will Republics flourish."

GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS.

FROM ALVARADO.

By the brig Merceid, at New York, from Alvarado, we learn that a project of the lower class of citizens had been detected, to rise on the night of the 10th of June, professedly for the purpose of attacking the European Spaniards, but in reality to massacre all resident strangers without distinction, and plunder their property, and also to seize a considerable quantity of specie recently arrived in that place. The project, however, was frustrated by the troops, which together with the principal inhabitants, were on duty during the whole night. The ring-leaders were arrested and sent on board of ships in the harbour, in irons, to wait their trial. In other respects the country was tranquil.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

From Mexican papers to the 1st of June, we learn, that on the 18th of May, the Senate ratified the treaty between Great Britain and the Mexican Union. Thirteen of that body united in offering an additional article, containing a formal acknowledgment of Mexican independence, but the article was rejected after having been referred to a committee.

BUENOS AYRES.

Private letters have been received from Rio, dated May 21, with the intelligence, that on the 23d of that month, captain Grenfell was expected to sail for Monte Video, having under his convoy three transports and 1,200 troops, to reinforce the visconde de Laguira, who is in some danger, from the attempt of the Buenos Ayreans to deprive the Brazilian empire of the Banda Oriental. The Buenos Ayreans claim both Monte Video and the Banda Oriental, and the emperor is determined to retain them.

Some further interesting intelligence has been received by this opportunity, which touches us more nearly, but which we abstain from publishing until more fully confirmed.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE GENERAL BOLIVAR.

Extract of a letter from Bogota:—"We have received news that general Bolivar has just escaped assassination at Lima. M. Monteagudo was assassinated in that city, and, on examination of the body, it was found that he had been stabbed with a sharp poniard. All the cutlers of Lima were, of course, examined; one of them said, that, at the request of a negro, he had sharpened two poniards; that he knew not the name of the negro, but should know him if he saw him again. A proclamation was immediately issued, ordering a general enlistment for the army, but excepting all slaves and black men. It was a trap laid for them as necessary for the service of the city, to which effect they were ordered to call for a bill of exception at the office of the adjudant-general; they presented themselves accordingly, & the cutler, who was concealed, easily knew the owner of the two poniards, who having been suddenly grasped as the murderer of M. Monteagudo, and asked where the two poniards were, answered by confessing his guilt, and producing one of the poniards; and added, that as he could not have been discovered but by the decree of providence, he would declare that he had been seduced to that crime by the governor of the castle of Callao (see the model of that infamous Ferdinand!), and that the other poniard was to be found within the sleeve of the left arm of general Bolivar's head servant who was to murder him the the night of that very day. The poniard was found as it was said. This is the seventh or eighth time that that friend of mankind has escaped assassination; and yet the diabolical rulers of the Spaniards are not yet treated like tigers as they are."—*London Courier.*

THE MINISTER AND THE WATCH DOG.

Some time ago, a Scottish clergyman, residing in the West, bent his steps to the city of Glasgow, for the purpose of attending a Presbytery Meeting. Having started betimes, he soon found that he would be too early, and therefore determined to while away the time by calling on an old acquaintance by the way. On questioning a servant, who was busy making prints of butter, she replied, that she believed the family were within, and without more ado, he walked into a room, in which he had spent many a happy hour, whether over a bottle of cool port, or the favourite beverage yclept cold punch, of which the Glaswegians are such cunning compounders. Already "how do you do?" quivered on his lips—already his arm was thrown into the posture of shaking hands; but this was cutting before the point, and the reverence almost started back, when, in place of friends, he perceived only his own spare from reflected from a large antique mirror, which, for aught we know to the contrary, may have belonged to lady Margaret Bellinden, and formed part of the furnishings of the castle of Tillitudlem. His friends, however, as he naturally concluded, could not be far out of the way, and as a few minutes were of little consequence, the worthy clergyman helped himself to a chair. A garden and shrobbery, on a pretty large scale, and bounded by a trotting rill, or burn, stretched most invitingly to the rear of the mansion; and thither the master and mistress, surrounded by their romping boys and girls, had strayed after breakfast to inhale a mouthful of fresh air—an exercise now rendered doubly pleasant from the grateful odours of innumerable flowers bursting into beauty under the beams of May. In this way they were a considerable time absent from the house, which so fretted the pious divine, that he started to his feet, seized his cane, and was preparing to depart, without once looking into the garden. But no. On eying this movement, a sorely valet, in the shape of a large Newfoundland dog, which had followed him into the apartment, and couched all the while quietly at his feet, started up too, and with hair on end, teeth on edge, and many a hostile *wurr—wurr wurr*, said to him, as plain as a dog can speak, "Reverend Sir, you are my prisoner." "What!" said the minister, "is this a trick?" and flourishing his cane, was about to strike a severe blow, when the nimble beast wrested, at a bound, the weapon from his hand, tossed it to the farther end of the room, and assumed an attitude fearful to look on. This demonstration had the desired effect; the enthralled visitor resumed his seat, and, for the first time in his life was practically convinced of the truth of the Proverb.—"That it is good to let sleeping dogs lie." To retreat was now out of the question, and since he could not walk he conceived there would be no harm in reading a Book or Newspaper, both of which happened to lie near him. But here again the dog gnashed his teeth, and indicated by other hostile movements, that he was an enemy to every species of indulgence that looked like an interference with his masters property. In this emergency, Betty was loudly called on for aid; but Betty was in the dairy and out of hearing, and, as a dernier resort, the angry prisoner rose and endeavoured to ring the bell. The rope, however, hung on the farther side of the brace, and to handle it seemed such a furtive act, that the surly-like (who was skilled in the tactics of those florists who say—"you may look at every thing but touch nothing") was again ready to resist to the uttermost. Thus beleagued, he flung himself once more into an elbow chair, and had ample time to reflect both on the theory and practice of a virtue he had often eloquently expounded from the pulpit At length, a fine little fellow, in pursuit of a butterfly, approached pretty near the parlour window, to him the minister instantly called, begging, for God sake, that he would tell his father to come in immediately. The obedient boy did as he was bid, and in a few moments the master and mistress entered the room, and were not a little amused on observing the threatening attitude of the dog, and hearing the charges preferred against him. A warm and pressing invitation to stay, and dine with them was all the apology they attempted to offer; but their guest's temper was fairly ruffled, and, so far from tarrying, he would hardly accept of a glass of wine. By the time he reached Glasgow, the Presbytery had adjourned to the inn to dinner, and were wondering not a little at the absence of a brother who had tabled a motion a month before, and was expected to harangue largely in its favour. At first he was rather shy of explanation, but as the glass circulated, the moderator fished out the whole story amide loud and lengthened peals of laughter. To deforce a cherished son of the church was allowed by all to be a grave offence, and various *overtures* were made on the subject, one of which was carried by acclamation—namely, that Mr. —— should not entertain the Rev. Brotherhood, but produced his dog after dinner, force him to stand on his hind legs, and, in that attitude, beg the pardon of the whole Presbytery.—*Dumfries Courier.*

Humorous Tautology.—A married gentleman attempting to salute a married lady met with the following rebuff: "I wish folks would let folks alone; its odd that folks cant meddle with their own folks, and let other folks alone."

FROM JAMAICA PAPERS.

MATANZAS.

INSURRECTION AMONGST THE NEGROES,

AND FOURTEEN WHITE PERSONS KILLED.

Extract of a letter from Matanzas, dated June 18.

"After a refreshing night's rest, I improve the first moment in writing to you. I have escaped from a scene the most horrid that can be imagined—no less than an insurrection of the negroes in the country.

"I had business in the interior, and left this place on Tuesday last, the 14th inst.—and was at Mr. G. Barlett's plantation on that day; but as my business called me further up, I proceeded on to Languinelle's intending to return early the next morning to Mr. B's.

"On this very night, and the morning of the 15th, the negroes rose on nearly all the estates in that vicinity. Fortunately those who first rebelled did not pass through Mr. B.'s plantation, which gave him and family an opportunity to escape to a stone house about a mile distant, where 10 or 15 whites had collected to make a stand. His own negroes, with the exception of seven, remained quiet. The seven joined the revolters. The monsters in human shape had been at work, dealing death to every white person they could find, for the whole night—and the light of the buildings they had set on fire spread the first alarm.

"By seven o'clock the whites came from every direction to the spot where the negroes had assembled. This was a moment of life or death. They fought with desperation on both sides; but the negroes, not well understanding the use of fire arms, did but little execution.—At the Tavern, where the first stand was made by the whites (13 only), they kept at bay 70 or 80 negroes, until a reinforcement of whites came from below, who fought with such spirit that, in one hour, more than half the negroes were slain, and the remainder dispersed, pursued by the whites, giving no quarter.

"Seeing this check so effectual, the other negroes in that quarter remained quiet. What their real disposition is, God only knows. The country is now quiet. I came in last night completely worn out with fatigue. Many ladies have taken refuge in town. Fourteen white persons have been slain—among whom is Mr. Samuel Barlett, of Haverhill, Mas.—Hearing a noise he took his gun, and was going to the St. Anna estate to know the cause; he was met by the negroes, when about 20 rods from the house, and most inhumanly murdered. We buried him on the following day. One entire family (Armitage's) is among the slain.—While the white men were engaged the women and children were fleeing, or concealing themselves. Mr. Webster and family and Mr. Raney are safe.

"June 18. P. M.—All remains quiet."

SPAIN.

Extract of a letter from Madrid:—"The king is in a state of terror at the progress and audacity, of an ex-officer of the constitutional army, very wealthy, who still scourge the country near Aranjuez, and defies even the body guard of the king; but the chief cause of terror is an officer of cavalry, who has sworn to avenge the murder of nine of the band which he has formed. These men were executed here the other day, and died calling upon their captain to punish their murderers. A detachment of the lancers of the royal guard were sent out against the band two days ago, but they were shamefully defeated, and two of them fell by the sword of the captain, whose head has since had a price set upon it. A larger body of troops was ordered out, but they refused to march, unless they received their arrears of pay."

NEW YORK, JULY 18.

Guatemala—By an arrival at Baltimore, we have advices from Porto Bello to the late date of the 29th of June. The last intelligence received there, from the interior of Guatemala, stated that disturbances had again broken out with renewed vigour in that country, and an inveterate civil war was raging in the province of Grenada, which, it was feared, would produce the most disastrous results.

A letter from Tampico, of June 21st, says—"The project of a law has been brought up in the Mexican Congress, to lay an additional duty of one hundred per cent. on French brandy; and an additional duty of 6 per cent. on all other produce or goods imported in vessels sailing under the flag of governments who have not recognized the independence."—The writer adds, it is probable that this law will pass at the next session.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

We have received Lisbon Gazettes to the 29th ult. They mention the sailing of Sir C. Stuart for the Brazils. We subjoin an extract:—

"Lisbon, May 25.

"This morning sailed his Britannic majesty's ship Wellesley, captain Graham C. Hammond, for Rio de Janeiro, to touch at Madeira, having on board his excellency Sir Charles Stuart and suite. In the honourable and important mission with which this illustrious and estimable negociator is entrusted, he is accompanied by the ardent and cordial wishes of all those loyal hearts which are interested in the honour and glory of the august house of Braganza, and the real interests of the inhabitants of Portugal and Brazil."

FROM EL COLOMBIANO.

August 17.

PROVINCE OF PASTO!

By the last post from the South, we have received positive intelligence of the occurrences in this quarter. After the reduction of that province, there remained a few of the *factious* hid in desert places, where it was impossible to pursue them. As they had no means of subsistence but by robbery, they laid in wait for travellers, whom they assaulted and plundered; and afterwards they surprised a small detachment posted in Funes. About this time some officers, who were not wanted in Guayaquil, were proceeding to Bogota, and the *factious* gave out that they were fugitives before the royal army in Peru. The authorities of Popayan and Pasto hastened to put a stop to such absurd reports. The city of Pasto not only has not been implicated in this affair, but has even formed a body of militia of 600 men, for the purpose of assisting the veteran garrison; the people of the valley of Patia remain perfectly tranquil. The commandant-general of the Cauca, taking all these circumstances into consideration, ordered the two companies of militia whom he had called out for the defence of Popayan, to retire to their homes, and the executive power has recalled its decree declaring the province under martial law, conceiving that there are sufficient forces and means in the province, to accomplish the suppression of the banditti.—*Constitutional of Bogota.*

Letters from Hamburgh state, that Sweden enters fully into the views of England, with regard to the recognition of the New States of America, and will very shortly send consuls thither.

The schooner Fox, which arrived at Alvarado, when off the N. W. part of Campeachy Bank, saw a ship and brig ashore, appeared to have just gone on. On the 29th of June, 30 miles north of Cape Florida, fell in with a *Spanish fleet*, consisting of eleven ships, eight brigs, and four schooners, under convoy of a Spanish sloop of war, all lying to for the sloop, which had lost her bowsprits, foremast, and maintopmast, and one other without her mainmast. The commander informed that he would put into Norfolk to refit.—*Baltimore Federal Gazette, July 7.*

August 31.

General Canterac has arrived at Bordeaux, and has addressed a letter to the Editor of the *Memorial Bordelais*, denying, *in teto*, the epistle from himself to Bolivar, which lately appeared in this paper, and which, had it been authentic, would have done so much credit to him. He says he had no other communication with Bolivar than a mere letter of etiquette, "the contents of which were so simple, that he wrote it without making a first copy, or even keeping a duplicate." We copied it from a Truxillo paper, and proceeding immediately as it did from the government press of Peru, we cannot doubt its authenticity.

The letter itself will be found among our extracts from the French papers, in a preceding page.

General Canterac has arrived at Bordeaux, in the ship Ternaux. No sooner was he informed of the letter to Bolivar, which we published in this paper, than he addressed the following to the Editor of the *Memorial Bordelais*:—

"Pauillac, June 15, 1825.

"Sir.—I feel so indignant at the pretended letter, which, from the English Journals copied by the *Etoile*, you have inserted in your number of the 31st of May, that I cannot loose a moment in declaring that the terms in which that letter is conceived, which is supposed to be written by me to Bolivar, are entirely false, and that I have had no other communication with that general, than a mere letter of etiquette, the contents of which were so simple, that I wrote it without making first a copy, or even keeping a duplicate; it being for the sole purpose of ameliorating the situation of my companions in arms, and particularly to endeavour to save general Monet from the vengeance with which he was threatened, for having, I believe, justly caused two officers that were his prisoners to be shot.

"I have no doubt, but that those who know me will think as M. Matha* does, and I believe that, as to others, it will be enough for them to consider, that at the time general Monet and the officers I have mentioned were on their way to Lima, I was proceeding from Quilca to Cusco, a direction quite opposite, and by which I avoided all communication with Bolivar.—This circumstance alone ought to destroy the notion of the authenticity of the letter in question, even if the tone which prevails through it were not in opposition to my sentiments, which are so well known, and proved by so many sacrifices.

"I entreat you, Sir, to make known these truths; at the same time I beg to say, that I do not deserve the praise which M. Matha has heaped on me by his letter in your Journal of the 10th of June; but he has only done me justice, in declaring that I was incapable of failing in my duty and my honour—those sacred principles which I have ever taken as my guide, and of which I have given proofs during the late campaign, including therein the battle of Ayacucho, in which I only exercised the functions of the Staff, and not that of commander inchief, as M. Matha seemed to think.

"I shall confine myself to this simple statement, while facts will be reply triumphantly to that letter, which is a complete fiction, whose very want of apparent probability must appear palpable to you.

"Be pleased, Sir, in publishing my answer, to redress, as far as in your power, the injury which this pretended letter to Bolivar must do me in the minds of some persons.

"I have the honor to be, Sir, with consideration,

"Your devoted servant,
"J. CANTERAC."

* A friend of this general, who undertook to affirm that the letter to Bolivar was a forgery.

New York papers to the 20th ult. were received yesterday by the ship *Acasta*. They contain a confirmation of the letter from Monte Video, received yesterday at Lloyd's as to the alarm at that place; and they assign to it a still more important cause that the one mentioned in the letter. The statement in the New York papers is, that intelligence had been received at *Rio Janeiro*, that Bolivar had coalesced with the Buenos Ayreans to attack Monte Video.—It was reported on the 16th of May, at Pernambuco, that Callao had surrendered, but as no date was assigned to this event, little reliance is to be placed on the assertion. At Carthagena there was an extreme scarcity of provisions, in consequence of which, on the 23d of April, an order was issued for permitting, for five months, the importation of maize, rice, &c. free of duty. Letters of the 8th of May, from Tampico, state that the people of Puebla had petitioned the Mexican congress to prohibit the importation of all foreign cotton and woollen manufactures, and that it was expected that this measure would be adopted.—*Courier of London.*

July 27.

We feel satisfied that every Colombian, and more especially every Caraccanian, will participate in those feelings of admiration and gratitude which have induced Mr. Lancaster to send us the following letter for publication. It contains a princely donation from his excellency the liberator, to Mr. Lancaster, conveyed in a style, alike honorable to the giver and receiver. The interest therein expressed by general Bolivar for the instruction of his "young fellow citizens," and the culture of the human intellect does him even more honor than his countless victories, and is that which, after all, must give him his best claim to the title of "liberator." We trust that his excellency's noble sentiments and conduct in behalf of the Lancasterian system will not be lost on the country, but will animate every section thereof to similar zeal in favor of the existing generation, and the best hopes of Colombia.

TO MR. LANCASTER.

Lima, March 16, 1825.

MY DEAR SIR.—I have had the honor to receive your very flattering letter from Baltimore, the answer to which was directed to the United States of America by a circuitous rout, which would considerably delay your receipt of it. I have now the greatest pleasure in learning by your favour from Caracas, the determination you have formed of residing amongst us, with the laudible object of disseminating, and bringing to perfection, the Lancasterian system of education, which has done, and will continue to do, essential service in promoting the cultivation of the human intellect: a wonderful work which we owe to the singular genius of the man who has had the goodness to devote himself to the instruction of my young fellow citizens!

You seem to think the asistance necessary to the realization of your beneficient intentions: I therefore hasten to offer you twenty thousand dollars to be employed in advancing the education of the children of Caracas. These twenty thousand dollars will be paid to you in London by the agents of Peru, on whom you may draw for this sum in three or four months.—The said agents have orders to pay the amount to whoever you may direct to receive it. In case it should not be your wish to employ the entire sum in London, you may easily cause the remainder of it to be transmitted to Caracas.

I have further to add, that I will with pleasure advance you a large sum with the like view, should you think that it can be usefully employed. To enable me to comply with this offer, be pleased to communicate to me your opinion in such terms as you may think fit.

The government of Peru has been to me most generous in a thousand ways, and has moreover placed at my disposal a million of dollars for the service of the Colombians. Public education will receive my first attention in the distribution of this sum. For this reason it is no inconvenience to me, to promote the advancement of those establishments for education which are under the direction of your fine genius.

Receive the expression of my admiration, my respect, and my gratitude for the preference you have given to my native country, by establishing yourself therein.

I am your most affectionate,
and attentive servant,
BOLIVAR.